

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. No. 7780.

一月廿七日一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

子午廿六日三月

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GIBSON & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BAILEY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL BEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E. C.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & CO., 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAT & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.
OCEANIA.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colorado.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILLE & CO., Square, Singapore.
CHINA.—Macao, F. A. de CRUZ, Siccot, QUELCH & CO., Amyot, N. MOALLE, Foochow, HEDD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, OLAWARD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £100,000
DIRECTORS, \$7,500,000

OFFICE OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTOMLEY, S. O. MICHAELSEN,
Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
H. L. DALYMPLE, J. S. MORSE, Esq.
L. POSECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCNEWEN.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
London BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

ON Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1888. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG
SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will
be conducted by the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their
premises in Hongkong. Business hours
on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10
to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250
at one time will not be received. No
depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having
\$100 or more at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration on fixed deposit for 12 months
at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent.
per annum will be allowed to depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis
with a Pass-Book which must be pre-
sented with each payment or with-
drawal. Depositors must not make
any entries in their Pass-Books but
should send them to be written up at
least twice a year, about the beginning of January and begin-
ning of July.

6.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank, if marked On Hongkong
Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free
by the various British Post Offices in
Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
depositor or his duly appointed agent,
and the production of his Pass-Book
are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

In accordance with the Provisions of No.
104 of the Articles of Association, the
General Managers have this Day declared
an INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the Half-
year ended 30th ultimo of 7 PER CENT., or
\$1.70 per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable at the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION, will be issued to Shareholders on
the Register on 1st proximo.

The Terms of BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 23rd Instant to
the 1st Proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1888. 1206

A LADY just arrived from England who
teaches good English, Music, Drawing,
French and German desires a situation.
Highest references. Good Salary.
Address, A. E. C.
Care of China Mail Office.
Hongkong, July 18, 1888. 1159

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KOWLOON, 30th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY
NEXT, the 3rd August (6th Moon
and 26th day), being the BIRTHDAY OF
HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF
CHINA, will be observed as a HOLIDAY
at the KOWLOON CUSTOMS and STATIONS.
All examination of cargo and clearing of
ships will be entirely suspended on that date.

F. A. MORGAN,
1267 Commissioner of Customs.

HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-fourth Ordinary Half Yearly
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 o'clock
(noon), for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,
and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 21st Instant to 3rd
August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 14, 1888. 1174

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN
FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.
This Article, which has been reprinted
from the China Review, contains one of the
best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written.
A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are
included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, 5/- at Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., and Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong; also, Mr. N.
MOALLE, Amoy.

Hongkong, March 3, 1888. 363

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1974, dated
30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos.
4514 & 4525, now outstanding in the
Name of Mr. GEORGE LEWIS of Shang-
hai, has been LOST, and if after the
expiration of one month from the date hereof the
above document be not forthcoming another
CERTIFICATE will be issued by the Company
and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 21st July, 1888.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
1222 Secretary.

MEMORY.—Loisette's System

is easy and interesting, and improves the natural memory.
Praised by Mr. R. A. Proctor (Astronomer),
many professional men, pupils who have
PASSED EXAMINATIONS, who have
rapidly learned Arabic and other difficult
languages, &c. Lessons by post. Pros-
pectus (English, French, or Dutch) post
free, from Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford
Street, London, ENGLAND.

W. POWELL & CO.

RAVE FOR SALE.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES from 400 lbs to 2,000 lbs.
AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.

STANDARD OIL FUEL—a quick and economical invention for Heating Stoves.
CHANDELIER, TABLE, BRACKET and LIBRARY LAMPS, HITCHCOCK'S CLOCK-
WORK LAMPS, DIEZ'S LAMPS (suitable for LAWNS, GARDEN ENTRANCES, &c.)
LAMP REQUISITES—CLOCK-WORK for HITCHCOCK'S LAMPS, LAMP
GLOVES, CHIMNEYS and SHADES, LAMP WICK, SCISSORS, WICK-
HOLDERS, SHADE-HOLDERS and HAPS.

AGENTS for MILNER'S SAFES.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, July 31, 1888.

J. MARINBURK,
COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has made GREAT
REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING

IN LATEST DESIGNS.

All the Work is made under My Supervision and I use the best Coverings, Plushes
and Materials. Guarantee all the Work of best Workmanship.

Hongkong, May 22, 1888. 832

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all VESSELS
DISCHARGING BOMBAY COT-
TON and COTTON YARN will have Free Storage
for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent
of 3 Cents per bale per month will be
charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 7, 1888. 2148

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Reprinted from 'The China Mail.'

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready.

MOSSES, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
and Mr. W. BREWER.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 7, 1888. 2148

Price, 50 Cents.

Business Notices.

LEANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW CONSIGNMENTS OF

PIANOS

from Europe, and are offering them at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

PIANOS from BROADWOOD & SONS, COLLARD & COLLARD, BECHSTEIN, CHAPPELL & CO., and HAAKE.

NEW MUSIC is received regularly.

THEY HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

STORES

from Crosses & Blackwell, and other Best Suppliers—these are received monthly
and are always guaranteed fresh.

New Season's ISIGNY BUTTER just arrived. L. C. & Co. would also draw

attention to their STOCKS of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, IRONMONGERY and
HOUSE FITTINGS, KEROSENE LAMPS in large variety, PARAFFIN OIL

150° test, KITCHEN UTENSILS, STOVES and RANGES.

Gentlemen's Outfitting—HATS, BOOTS, TENNIS SHOES, UMBRELLAS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

D I A M O N D S

~ ~ ~

DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest London

PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL
TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed
that the PEAK TRAMWAY was
OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on WED-
NESDAY, 25th July.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST.
JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GATE—

8 to 10 am. every quarter of an hour.
12 n. 2 p.m. half hour.
4 " 8 " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.

GENTLEMEN are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, July 28, 1888. 1254

MOORE'S GOGO SHAMPOO
WASH.

THIS WASH HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE
BEST PREPARATION EVER PRE-
SENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BASES of this compound is made of
Gogo Root. The natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; you never see them hold
it and it is quite common to see the females
with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By using
this SHAMPOO WASH as directed, you
will never be

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THIS EVENING,
the 31st July, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY & OPERA COMPANY.
Directors (Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD,
John F. SHERIDAN). Will appear above in
PAULTON AND JAKOBOWSKI'S COMIC OPERA
IN TWO ACTS, entitled
E R M I N I E .

CANT OF CHARACTERS.
Marquis De Poinvot—Mr. H. M. Inman.
Europe—Ch. Fisher.
Chevalier—W. Crapps.
Briseis—W. Hauss.
Dofois—J. Manning.
Rivannes—Two (A. S. S.)
Gadeaux—Thieves (Sheridan).
Captain Delaroy—Miss Arline Peers.
Simon—Vera Patey.
Ermilio—Maudie Hare.
Ceriso—Flo Morrison.
Javotte—G. Whitford.
Princess—E. Levington.
Conductor—Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

THURSDAY,
A FUN ON THE BRISTOL.
With JOHN F. SHERIDAN in his original
impersonation.—The WINN O'BRIEN.
Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.
Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LTD.
All communications to PEMBERTON W.
WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1268

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1349

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Axon, Norwegian barque, Captain A. Christensen.—Captain.

G. H. WAFFAUS, British barque, Captain Cuming.—Butterfield & Swire.

Intimations.
IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES


Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.
Mr. LAWRENCE is now in HONGKONG and may be CONSULTED at the HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 20), daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.
SPECTACLES VS. BLINDNESS.

Vision is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest afflictions to which mankind is subject.

It is, therefore, of paramount importance that we should carefully use our sight whilst perfect, and that when, unfortunately, the hole of Spectacles is fit to be necessary, the utmost care should be taken in the selection of them.

The late eminent Oculist, Dr. Soelberg Wells, testified that he had no hesitation in stating that the haphazard plan of selecting Spectacles—employed by some Opticians—was frequently attended by serious consequences; that eyes were often permanently injured, which might, by skilful adaptation of glasses, have been preserved for years.

S. R. GROOM, Esq., F.R.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.

I have used Glasses for twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that those supplied by you are the best I have ever worn. I wear them with much satisfaction and comfort, and find the frames are especially convenient.

To Messrs. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Hotel d'Europe, Singapore.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India) —
Offices—Old Bond Street, London,
3 & 4, Harrow Street, CALCUTTA,
22, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

Hongkong, July 23, 1888. 1232

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Ecuador, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Passes granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$200.00

To San Francisco and return 350.00

available for 6 months 325.00

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, reembarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China or Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 3 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 19, 1888. 1209

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship GALELU will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at 2 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

Large remaining undelivered after the 7th August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are also requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than two weeks after arrival of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1270

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 3 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Passes granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$200.00

To San Francisco and return 350.00

available for 6 months 325.00

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates.

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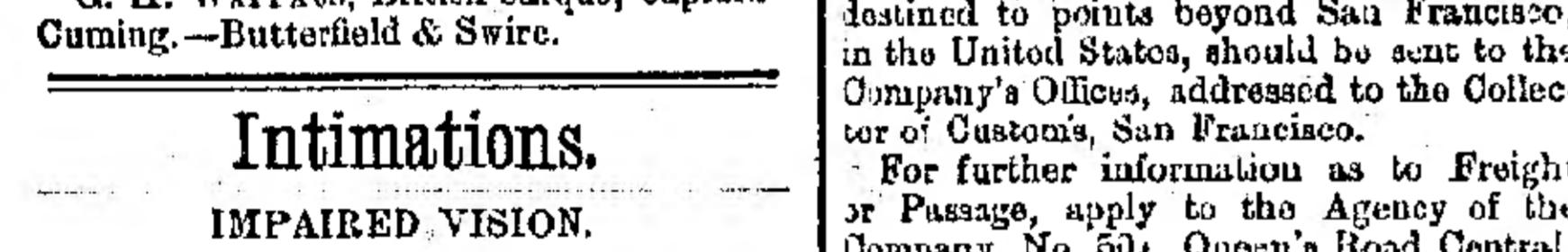
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 28, 1888. 1259

Lawrence & Mayo's Perfect Pebbles


Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.
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CONSULTATIONS FREE.

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The late eminent Oculist, Dr. Soelberg Wells, testified that he had no hesitation in stating that the haphazard plan of selecting Spectacles—employed by some Opticians—was frequently attended by serious consequences; that eyes were often permanently injured, which might, by skilful adaptation of glasses, have been preserved for years.

S. R. GROOM, Esq., F.R.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.

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To Messrs. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Hotel d'Europe, Singapore.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India) —
Offices—Old Bond Street, London,
3 & 4, Harrow Street, CALCUTTA,
22, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

Hongkong, July 23, 1888. 1232

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENSIN, VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Kingfisher*, Captain *Swatow*, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1263

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Hoover*, Captain *Roast*, will be despatched for the above on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1273

Ocean Steamship Company.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Diamond*, Captain *Bielen*, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1271

Ocean Steamship Company.

FOR LONDON VIA THE STRAIT OF MALACCA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Amoy*, Captain *Hoover*, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1271

Ocean Steamship Company.

FOR LONDON VIA THE STRAIT OF SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship *Amoy*, Captain *Hoover*, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1271

Ocean Steamship Company.

FOR LONDON VIA THE STRAIT OF TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Amoy*, Captain *Hoover*, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1888. 1271

Ocean Steamship Company.

FOR LONDON VIA THE STRAIT OF TAMSUI.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The steamship *Ozus*, with the French Mar. of June 30th, left Saigon on Sunday, the 20th July, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 1st Aug. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on May 10. The O. & O. Co., Ltd., with the American Mail, of July 11th, left Yokohama on Sunday, the 20th July, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 4th Aug.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Zimboi* was to leave Yokohama on 31st July for Hongkong, and may be expected here on or about the 6th Aug.

The Canadian Pacific Line steamer *Port Adelice* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan on the 20th July.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tenadice* left Port Darwin for this port on 21st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst.

The D. D. It steamship *Hesperia* left Singapore on the 20th July, and may be expected here on or about the 1st Aug.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Suru* left Singapore for this port on the 27th July, and may be expected to arrive on or about the 2nd Aug.

The Union Line steamer *Guy Mawson*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 27th July, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd Aug.

The Union Line steamship *Dorset*, from London, left Singapore on the 28th July, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 4th Aug.

The P. & O. regular fortnightly steamer *Telamon*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 30th July, and may be expected here on or about the 6th Aug.

It is announced that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will pay a dividend of £1 10s. per share for the half-year, and carry £100,000 to Reserve.

A PAMPEDEN man, who is employed as a house-boy by Mr J. A. da Luza on the princely salary of \$2.25 per month, was brought before Mr Wodehouse in the Police Court charged with disobeying lawful orders. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant on one occasion took a holiday without asking leave, and at another time refused to carry some dust to the dust cart. A fine of \$1 was imposed, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

An alleged garcon named Teang Man was brought before Mr Wodehouse, in the Police Court to-day, and committed for trial at the Supreme Court. The complainant in the case, an accountant named Chow Chun, stated that while he was walking in Queen's Road West about 8 p.m. last night the prisoner, coming behind him, put one arm round his neck, held him powerless while a confederate relieved him of his purse. The booty only amounted to a dollar. Complainant ran after the prisoner and saw him arrested.

BEFORE Mr Wodehouse in the Police Court today, a coolie named Wong Loung was charged with entering the house of Lam Kiu Shau, trader, Gilman Street, on the 25th inst., and stealing a box containing clothing of the value of \$65 and also \$20 in money. A number of the articles of clothing stolen were produced in Court, and a pawnbroker stated that they had been brought to his shop by accused. A Chinese Constable said accused when arrested admitted the charge of theft, but to the Magistrate he said the clothes had been brought to him by another man who asked him to pawn them. Sentence of four months' hard labour was passed.

OPERATIONS were completed this afternoon, under the direction of Mr J. R. Mudie of the New Dock Works, Kowloon, for the blasting of a large piece of rock, several hundred tons in weight, at the Canton Wharf. The rock, being within twenty feet of the wharf and about sixty feet from the Praya wall, has been found a danger to the steamers at the wharf, and we have repeatedly urged the necessity of its being removed. A hole 5 ft. 9 in. was drilled in the rock and a charge of about 5 lbs. of dynamite put in, and precautions being taken to avert danger by a staff of police under Inspector Baker, the charge was exploded by Mr Mudie about half-past five this afternoon, with successful results. Very little appearance of the explosion was seen above water, and the large crowd of Chinese spectators seemed disappointed at the smallness of the 'bobber.'

The system of so-called protection is working its inevitable effects in Cochin China, as it is bound to do sooner or later everywhere. Since Saigon ceased to be a free port and a high customs tariff was imposed, trade has gone steadily backward until the position of affairs is now truly alarming. It may be said that we in Hongkong are naturally prejudiced judges, so we prefer to let our French contemporary, the *Saigon Républicain*, speak as to the condition of affairs. Here are a few extracts from a leading article which appeared in its columns recently. 'The crisis that we are passing through in Cochin China is becoming exceptionally grave. Failures are succeeding failures. The fourth page of the *Journal Officiel* never appears without some extracts from judgments of the Tribunal de Commerce, announcing new disasters. Cochin China has always been accused of being only a colony of officials. How can it be other now? Formerly, and especially after 1864, commerce flourished, and business, without being brilliant—there were merchants who made their fortune—was brisk and brought a comfortable revenue to those who carried it on. The establishment of the Customs, under protest of protection, dealt the first great blow to our commerce, and the Etienne decree has killed what life there was still remaining.'

A CHAIN-COOLIE named Wong Ching was sentenced—by Mr Wodehouse in the Police Court to-day—to a month's hard labour for stealing some castor oil of the value of five cents. Prisoner, it appeared, was caught in the act of taking the oil from a case in the tramway station belonging to the Tramway Company.

CHAN Fung, contractor, was fined \$10 by Mr Wodehouse, in the Police Court to-day, for allowing an accumulation of filth to remain exposed at the back of his premises and for depositing building rubbish in the side channel at Nulash Lane. Four other persons were fined \$2 each for allowing accumulations of filth to remain exposed near their premises.

It is painful to think of the way in which the Sanitary authorities have their wisdom set at naught and their power brought low by the unconscionable coolie. In the most important part of the sanitization of the Hill District the Sanitary Inspector proposes and the coolie disposes. It is understood that during the dark hours of the still night the coolie removes from the bungalows on the hill sullage water and refuse, and carries them to certain depots, provided for their reception at Mount Gough, Mount Kellet, and Victoria Peak. From several cases that have recently come before the Police Court, however, it appears that he does not invariably do this. What he really does, in some cases at least, is to empty his sullage water buckets and his refuse basket at the nearest convenient spot. How long he has been carrying on this iniquity it is impossible to say, but it appears that No. 1 is now on his track. By a curious coincidence several of the residents in the Hill District have happened to awake from their slumber just at the time the coolie was manipulating the sullage water and refuse; and, either from a natural suspicion that a coolie must necessarily be about some mischief when left to himself, or from an uncontrollable impulse, they have watched his movements and discovered his villainy. The latest case is that in which Mr H. L. Dalrymple, who resides at Mount Gough, appears as complainant. In this case evidence was heard by Mr Wodehouse to-day. Mr Dalrymple stated that on the 25th inst., about 2 a.m., he was roused by the barking of dogs, and got up. He saw the prisoner, Liu Awo, moving about the outside of the house with a couple of buckets and two baskets. The prisoner took the two buckets to the kitchen cistern and poured sullage water from the cistern into the buckets. He poured the water through the baskets, which he used as sieves. He carried the buckets away, and soon afterwards returned with them empty, having emptied them on the hillside close by. Witness further stated that he continually noticed bad smells about the hillside, near his house.—*Ching Ching*, a house-boy in Mr Dalrymple's employ, said he saw the prisoner at 2 a.m. on the 20th July employing sullage water from the kitchen cistern, and seeing him soon afterwards he asked him where he had taken the water. Prisoner said his folki had taken it away.—Mr J. R. Germain, Senior Inspector of Nuisances, in charge of the Hill district, gave the following account of what those coolies are supposed to do:—In the removal of sullage water there is a staff of men employed by the contractor, who is responsible for seeing the work properly done. There are places set apart by the Sanitary Board for the reception of sullage water and refuse matter. There is one at Mount Kellet, and another, in course of construction at Victoria Peak. I know Mr Dalrymple's house; it is about 1000 yards from the depot. The system on which the work is carried on is as follows. A certain number of coolies are told off for a certain number of houses, and it is their duty to take sullage water and refuse to the depots. The refuse matter is thrown down a shoot into the depot, and the sullage water is thrown on the hillside close by. The coolies are divided according to the amount of work to be done. The number of coolies is optional with the contractor, only he must supply as many as are required. The coolies are supplied with buckets and baskets and go backwards and forwards between the houses and the depots until the refuse and sullage water are exhausted. In the case of the Peak Hotel there would be over 30 buckets to be removed, and there are two coolies told off for the hotel.—After hearing this statement his Worship remanded the case for a further report.

BY a decree recently published in the Manila Government Gazette a poll-tax will be levied on the Chinese population from the 1st July, payable six months in advance.

BANDAR-SAN, the volcano that has just erupted with such fatal results, was about 5,650 in height. The aspect of the mountain is now all changed, new mountains having risen and rivers and lakes formed, so that, according to the Japan Official Gazette, 'the actual condition' cannot be well expressed in words.'

AT THE nomination of Mr Harrison for the presidency, Mr Blaine sent him the following telegram:—

Linlithgow, Scotland, June 26th.
To General Harrison, Indianapolis:—I congratulate you most heartily upon the success of the National Convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphant enthusiasm, and assure the victorious conclusion which followed your grandfather's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our industrial independence as the Declaration of '76, which bears the honoured name of your great-grandfather; sealed our political independence.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Teheran correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—There have lately been some troubles on the Persian north-eastern frontier, and I should not be surprised to hear that the Russians will try for another recitation of the frontier.

The California Examiner says:—The important man in town over the Republican nomination is Colonel Meade, who is a first cousin to Harrison. 'You know,' said he, 'I have been all along hoping that he will receive the nomination. I don't want to say too much, but Harrison is a good man. A strong man, too. There are no half-way measures about him. I certainly admire the man, and I most certainly am pleased, as he is a relative of mine.'

The *Holyoake News* says:—We are informed that the Government intend removing the duty from coal, and that the exemption will come into force on the 1st of September next.

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important part of the sanitization of the Hill District the Sanitary Inspector proposes and the coolie disposes. It is understood that during the dark hours of the still night the coolie removes from the bungalows on the hill sullage water and refuse, and carries them to certain depots, provided for their reception at Mount Gough, Mount Kellet, and Victoria Peak. From several cases that have recently come before the Police Court, however, it appears that he does not invariably do this. What he really does, in some cases at least, is to empty his sullage water buckets and his refuse basket at the nearest convenient spot. How long he has been carrying on this iniquity it is impossible to say, but it appears that No. 1 is now on his track. By a curious coincidence several of the residents in the Hill District have happened to awake from their slumber just at the time the coolie was manipulating the sullage water and refuse; and, either from a natural suspicion that a coolie must necessarily be about some mischief when left to himself, or from an uncontrollable impulse, they have watched his movements and discovered his villainy. The latest case is that in which Mr H. L. Dalrymple, who resides at Mount Gough, appears as complainant. In this case evidence was heard by Mr Wodehouse to-day. Mr Dalrymple stated that on the 25th inst., about 2 a.m., he was roused by the barking of dogs, and got up. He saw the prisoner, Liu Awo, moving about the outside of the house with a couple of buckets and two baskets. The prisoner took the two buckets to the kitchen cistern and poured sullage water from the cistern into the buckets. He poured the water through the baskets, which he used as sieves. He carried the buckets away, and soon afterwards returned with them empty, having emptied them on the hillside close by. Witness further stated that he continually noticed bad smells about the hillside, near his house.—*Ching Ching*, a house-boy in Mr Dalrymple's employ, said he saw the prisoner at 2 a.m. on the 20th July employing sullage water from the kitchen cistern, and seeing him soon afterwards he asked him where he had taken the water. Prisoner said his folki had taken it away.—Mr J. R. Germain, Senior Inspector of Nuisances, in charge of the Hill district, gave the following account of what those coolies are supposed to do:—In the removal of sullage water there is a staff of men employed by the contractor, who is responsible for seeing the work properly done. There are places set apart by the Sanitary Board for the reception of sullage water and refuse matter. There is one at Mount Kellet, and another, in course of construction at Victoria Peak. I know Mr Dalrymple's house; it is about 1000 yards from the depot. The system on which the work is carried on is as follows. A certain number of coolies are told off for a certain number of houses, and it is their duty to take sullage water and refuse to the depots. The refuse matter is thrown down a shoot into the depot, and the sullage water is thrown on the hillside close by. The coolies are divided according to the amount of work to be done. The number of coolies is optional with the contractor, only he must supply as many as are required. The coolies are supplied with buckets and baskets and go backwards and forwards between the houses and the depots until the refuse and sullage water are exhausted. In the case of the Peak Hotel there would be over 30 buckets to be removed, and there are two coolies told off for the hotel.—After hearing this statement his Worship remanded the case for a further report.

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The American Meteorological Journal, desiring to direct the attention of students to tornadoes, in hopes that valuable results may be obtained, offers the following prizes: For the best original essay on tornadoes or description of a tornado, \$200 will be given. For the second best, \$50. And among those worthy of special mention \$50 will be divided. Essays are to be sent to Prof. Harrington, Ann Arbor Michigan, before 1st July 1889.

A CAPITAL suggestion has been made at Singapore, which might be adopted with some modification in Hongkong, although we have not yet got a Municipal Council like our brother colonists in Singapore. The idea is to keep a Complaint Book in the Town Hall, for ratemakers to put Municipal shortcomings on record. The Straits Times, while applauding the idea, says it, 'can hardly work smoothly on the lines followed by the Commissioners. What are the ratemakers to make of the restriction that only "just and reasonable" complaints are admissible? Evidently some kind of censorship is meant to repress free expression of opinion. The permission to ratemakers to make use of any language they like for the purpose, will require the services of more than one translator, if efficiency is aimed at. The different versions current here stand in the way of the Complaint Book proving useful, unless the ratemakers' option be restricted to English and Malay.'

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 24th inst. says:—We are glad to be able to state that a telegram was received this morning by the Master Attendant from the British Consul at Batavia announcing the safe arrival there of Captain Roberts, his wife and six seamen from the barque *Bray Gwynn*, lost on the China Reef on the 17th instant. Captain Crawford telegraphed back to Batavia, stating that the rest of the crew had all safely arrived at Singapore. Captain Roberts' boat must probably have been picked up by a passing steamer.

DEATH OF M. DUCLER.

The following is a brief sketch from *Men of the Time*, of the French statesman, Monsieur Ducler, whose death is recorded in our telegrams:—

Ducler, Charles Théodore Eugène, a French statesman, was born at Bayonne (Hautes-Pyrénées), Nov. 9, 1812. He went to Paris to finish his studies, and to find a means of livelihood, and obtained a situation as a 'reader' in the office of *Le Bon Sens* in 1836, and was soon raised to the position of one of the principal editors of that journal. In 1838 he transferred his services to *Le Revue du Progrès*, and at the same time he assisted in editing the *Dictionnaire Politique*. He became attached in 1840 to the staff of the *National*, and for a period of six years he contributed to that journal a remarkable series of articles on the railway question, besides numerous communications on political economy and finance. He left the *National* in 1846, and remained in retirement until the events of the year 1848 brought him again into public life. On Feb. 25, 1848, he was appointed deputy to the Mayor of Paris, M. Garnier-Pagès, with whom he was soon afterwards transferred to the Ministry of Finance, in the capacity of Under-Secretary of State. Being elected to the Constituent Assembly by the department of the Landes, he was a few days afterwards (May 10) appointed Minister of Finance in succession to M. Garnier-Pagès, who had resigned that office on his nomination as a member of the Executive Commission. He was one of the representatives who displayed the most energy in presence of the rising of the 15th of May. During the troublous days of June he exposed himself to great danger on several occasions, and afterwards he vigorously opposed the measures relating to the state of siege, and transportation without trial; and, finally, he protested against the adoption of the *12-15* measures, rotting at the same time from office. Up to the end of the session he continued to take an active share in the work of legislation, but as soon as the Constituent Assembly was dissolved, he retired to private life, devoted much of his time to his favourite studies, and turned his attention to industrial pursuits. Summoned to Spain as one of the administrators of the canal works, in connection with the River Ebro, he was placed at the head of the establishment of the Spanish Crédit Mobilier. He was residing near Bayonne when he was elected as a representative to the National Assembly (Feb. 1871) by the departments of the Landes and the Basses-Pyrénées; he chose to sit for the latter constituency. As a member and president of the group of the Republican Left, he took part in the discussions of the Budget Commissions, and spoke frequently on financial topics. In 1875 he was elected Vice-President of the National Assembly, and on Dec. 10, in the same year, he was elected a Senator for life. He followed the same line of policy in the new Senate, of which he was elected Vice-President and he refused to vote the dissolution demanded by the De Broglie ministry in June, 1877. When the De Freycinet ministry was hurried from power in consequence of its Egyptian policy, the Ministry of Affairs succeeded under M. Ducler (Aug. 7, 1882), and watched the proceedings of the English in the dominions of the Khedive with ill-concealed distrust. To all that was done or proposed it offered a passive resistance, on the ground that England was bound to secure from France everything that France declined to secure for herself. The Dual Control, however, had been condemned, not by England, but by events and the judgment of Europe, and its final disappearance left M. Ducler in his attitude of helpless protest. The fall of his ministry was precipitated by the manifesto which Prince Napoleon issued about the middle of Jan. 1883. The Prince was promptly arrested as an enemy of the Republic, and the alarm of the legislature found expression in a Bill for expelling from the country all pretenders to the throne of France. At the end of a month the *Emir* of M. Ducler fell through sheer weakness, and was succeeded by that of M. Fallières which released Prince Napoleon, tortured for a fortnight, and then disappeared, to the north of the sea obtained by Germany from Zanzibar, so that it was intended to make a complete circuit of the regions in which the slave-raiders hunt. Stanley is obviously the man to organize such a territory, as he has done in the heart of the Congo Association, where first reason of existence should be the protection of the population hunted by the slave-raiders. This was at the time purely a theory, based principally on Stanley's known and ideas wishes. But it is worth recalling what has happened since. Within the last few weeks Mr Mackinnon, the head of the 'Emir's relief' movement, and Dr. Winton, the ex-Governor of the Congo State, have returned from Zanzibar, and have had lengthy conferences with the King of the Belgians, of which nothing has been made public. But, shortly after this fact became known, it was permitted to leak out that Mr Mackinnon had been really negotiating for the formation of a free State on the Nile, that large territories had been assigned, beginning to the north of those obtained by Germany from Zanzibar, so that it was intended to make a complete circuit of the regions in which the slave-raiders hunt. Stanley is obviously the man to organize such a territory, as he has done in the heart of the Congo Association, where first reason of existence should be the protection of the population hunted by the slave-raiders. This was at the time purely a theory, based principally on Stanley's known and ideas wishes. But it is worth recalling what has happened since. 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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTE YEARS.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Fourteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise work of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is conspicuously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Ekel, Brothender, and Hirth, Professor Legge and Maxen Balfour, Watterson, Stent, Phillips, Macintyre, Groot, Juniusson, Faber, Kopack, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

"The China Review" is an excellent table of contents."—Celestial Empire.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East, and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageous comparison with preceding numbers."—Welsh Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, containing some interesting information, although much of it second-hand. The Notices of New Books include most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua" and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese world do well to patronize."—Oriental Review.

The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travails in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributed a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries are of which "On Chinese Oaths," "Wenku," "Baroco" and "Java" might appropriately have been placed under the heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

The "Truthful" Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of interest that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now conspicuously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marred by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tang-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Querries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zest, which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in this field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, etc., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd of August, 1888, at Noon, the Company's S.S. ANADYR, Commandant DELACHOUX, with MAIRS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marsella for the principal ports of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st August, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency Office.)

Contents and value of Parcages are retained. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1888. 1216

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship BATAVIA, 1,255 Tons Register, WARTON, Commander, will be despatched for VAN-COUVER, B.C., and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, at 3 p.m.

To be followed by the S.S. PARTHIA, on the 13th September, and S.S. BYSSA, SUNDAY, on the 4th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast points, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To Vancouver & Victoria, Mex. \$150.00

To San Francisco. 175.00

To all common points in Canada and the United States 200.00

To Liverpool 300.00

To London 305.00

To other European ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Cabinets, to be obtained on application.

Consider Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 22nd August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1888. 1247

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Post-cards per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight, unless charged double, double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate.

Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices of our

newspapers are to be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed those dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all civilised countries except the Australasian and Cape Colonies.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters. 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards. 3 cents each.

Registration. 10 cents.

Newspapers. 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers. 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters. 10

Post-cards. 2 lbs. Ceylon, Letters. 20

Post-cards. 10 Nevaer-papers, 5 lbs. Books and

Patterns. 5 per 2 oz.

S. African Colonies.—Letters. 30

Post-cards. 10 Newspapers, 5 lbs. Books and

Patterns. 5 per 2 oz.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam, direct (d), Cochin-China, Tonkin, and the Philippines:—

Letters for ½ oz. 5 cents (e).

Post Cards, each 1 cent.

Books and Patterns, per 2 oz. 2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2 cents.

Registration, 5 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

(e) Native, Hongkong, 10 cents; Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each box must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coins, or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO EXEMPTIONS into alleged losses of such letters.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, and transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet and Gibraltar. No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail via Bundini. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, as likely to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 2 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour, are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 25 cents per lb., which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted except this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea, Tobacco, and Gold and Silver plate.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as bundle-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds \$250. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addresses are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10¢ per lb. The Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out via Gibraltar.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Post Office.

5. That the letter was registered.

No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handbills, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Misent or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been missent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, "Sent to or Received at at 7 p.m., or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This should be acted on the first time of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name. Flag and Rig. Tons. Guns. I.H.P.